

near the apex; on the posterior face there are one or two large punctures very close to the basal edge. These latter punctures are found in *Scarites*, *Dyschirius*, *Clivina* and *Aspidoglossa*. In *Anisodactylus piceus* there is an irregular group of eight to ten punctures near the apex on the anterior face. In other species of *Anisodactylus* there is a more or less distinct transverse row of three to four in this position. In *Cratacanthus* the row is more distinct.

In *Clivina*, *Aspidoglossa* and *Schizogenius* there is one large puncture at the middle of the posterior face.

In most of the genera the punctures of the posterior face are the more distinct. They are one at about the basal fourth at or below the middle; one at the middle at or near the lower edge; one at the apical fourth at or above the middle.

In *Calathus* and a number of genera in the Lebiini the tarsal claws are pectinate or serrate and in *Schizogenius* there is an appendage between the claws which may be comparable to similar appendages in other orders of insects.

The anterior or terminal spurs of the anterior tibiæ exhibit modifications in form in a number of the genera. They are slender and frequently straight in *Bembidium*, but elsewhere are more often thickened at base with a curved acuminate apex. In *Oödes cupræus* or *elegans* the apex is strongly curved. In some species of *Anisodactylus* and *Amara* the spurs are trifid; in other species of *Anisodactylus* they are dilated at base; and in others they are simple, moderately slender and nearly straight. In the Lebiini the spurs in the genera *Cymindis* and *Apenes* are moderately large; in *Tetragonoderus* and *Nemotarsus* they are long and slender; in the other genera they are very small and straight. They are also straight and slender in *Brachynus*.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Necrophorus Guttula Motsch and its color Varieties.—In his "Monograph of the North American Silphidæ," published in Trans. American Entomo. Soc., Vol. VIII, October, 1880, page 232, Dr. George Horn says regarding *Necrophorus guttula* Motsch, "The color of the elytra is extremely variable in this species, in the typical

form (*guttula*) the elytra are entirely black, excepting a small sub-humeral red spot. . . . A variety of this form also occurs with a red spot on the elytra posteriorly." As this variety is at present unnamed and hence may cause confusion, I propose for it the name *Van Dykei*, in honor of Dr. Edwin C. Van Dyke, who first sent me specimens of this insect. Another form not previously described also occurs with four red spots on the elytra, two on each elytron. For this form I propose the name *quadriguttata* to distinguish it from *hecate* Bland, the form with banded elytra.—JOHN W. ANGELL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MINUTES OF DECEMBER 16.

A regular meeting of the New York Entomological Society was held in the American Museum of Natural History at 8:00 P.M., on December 16, 1919, President L. B. Woodruff in the chair, with fifteen members present.

Mr. Leng presented a photograph of Dr. David Sharp.

Mr. Comstock read a paper "Notes on Lepidoptera" which will be printed elsewhere.

Mr. Davis, under the title "Notes from Virginia," recalled his visit in June, 1919, to the home of Col. Wirt Robinson, at Wingina, and the pleasant rambles they had together through Nelson and Buckingham counties. Mingled with recollections of the people they had met and the general natural history they observed were many entomological notes. Among the beetles seen were *Ptosima gibbicollis* on red-bud, *Prionus laticollis* active, though a quarter of her abdomen was gone, *Cicindela unipunctata* along a path in the woods, *Phengodes larva* eating a millipede and *Arthromacra robinsoni*, which, Mr. Davis noted, appears to have a very limited distribution; among the butterflies were *Chlorippe celtis*, *Papilio turnus* black variety and very large, and *Eudamus cellus*, found almost exactly where it occurred in 1917. On June 27 the first specimens of *Cicindela rufiventris* were seen. This constitutes a definite date of appearance as the species had been diligently sought on previous dates. Of the cicadas, Mr. Davis noted *Tibicen pruinosus*, *T. lyricen*, *T. sayi*, *T. davisii* and the Orthopteron, *Atlantiscus davisii*, so that both he and Col. Robinson were catching namesakes. He had interesting experiences also in courting honeybees and in capturing dragonflies including the rare species *Neurocordulia obsoleta*. Mr. Davis illustrated his account of his visit by maps, photographs and four large boxes of the insects of all orders that he had captured.